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**CATALOGUE OF THE CORVIDÆ, PARADISEIDÆ AND ORIOLIDÆ
IN THE COLLECTION OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL
SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA.**

BY WITMER STONE.

The family *Corvidæ* as generally understood is a somewhat heterogeneous group leading by gradations from the typical Crows to several other families as the *Paradiseidæ*, *Laniidæ* and *Sturnidæ*; so that it is a difficult matter to decide just what forms should be included within its limits.

In the following catalogue I have excluded the Australian Piping Crows (*Gymnorhina*.) Most of them seem to belong with the Shrikes and though *Strepera* approaches the *Corvidæ* it is better to keep it with the other genera than to divide the group as has been done by some authors.

The remaining forms may be arranged in four sub-families:—I. *Dendrocittinæ* the Tree Crows, which seem to lead up to *Pica*; II. *Garrulinæ* the Magpies and Jays; *Pica* representing one extreme and *Garrulus* the other; here are included the great series of Jays of North and South America, and a similar group (*Cissa* and *Urocissa*) from Asia; *Cyanopoli* seems to be intermediate between these and *Pica*. III. *Corvinæ*, the Crows and Nutcrackers, along with the aberrant genus *Picathartes*. IV. *Fregilinæ*, the Choughs, an isolated group which appears to be approaching extinction.

The *Corvidæ* in the Academy collection are represented by 434 specimens, including 109 species and subspecies and 6 types. The whole number of species in the family as here restricted is about 160. The species in the following list are followed by the localities from which the Academy has specimens.

CORVIDÆ.

Dendrocittinæ.

CRYPTORHINA AFRA (Linn.). Senegal.

CRYPHIRHINA VARIANS (Lath.). Java and Sumatra.

PLATYSMURUS LEUCOPTERUS (Temm.). Java and Sumatra.

PLATYSMURUS ATERRIMUS (Temm.).

One specimen with no locality indicated.

DENDROCITTA RUFA (Scop.).

A series from India, Rivoli collection.

- DENDROCITTA FRONTALIS McClell. India.
DENDROCITTA LEUCOGASTRA Gould. India.
DENDROCITTA HIMALAYENSIS Blyth. India.
DENDROCITTA OCCIPITALIS (Mull.). Sumatra.

Garrulinæ.

PICA MAURITANICA Malh.

Male and female from Algeria, Rivoli collection.

PICA PICA (Linn.).

Specimens from India, China and Japan. It is quite likely that some of these may represent distinct races but I cannot decide without a larger series.

PICA PICA HUDSONICA (Sab.).

Several specimens from the Columbia river by J. K. Townsend.

PICA NUTTALLI Aud.

California, and Columbia river, the latter from the Townsend collection.

CYANOPOLIUS CYANUS (Pall.). Japan.

CYANOPOLIUS COOKI Bp. Spain.

CISSA CHINENSIS (Bodd.). India.

CISSA CHINENSIS MINOR (Cab.).

One specimen of this race, probably from Sumatra. It is much smaller than the Indian bird, and differs in the markings of the secondaries, the black subterminal band being restricted to a spot on the outer web, while the white terminal band runs but a very little way up the inner web. This may, however, be due to age.

CISSA THALASSINA Temm. Java.

CISSA ORNATA (Wagl.).

One specimen of this peculiar species, procured from Verreaux.

UROCISSA OCCIPITALIS (Blyth.). India.

UROCISSA ERYTHORHYNCHA (Gm.).

One worn specimen which seems to belong to this species.

UROCISSA FLAVIROSTRIS (Blyth.)

Several specimens from India.

CALOCITTA FORMOSA (Swains.).

Several from Mexico, also one from Bell's collection labelled California, which is no doubt an error.

CALOCITTA COLLIEI (Vig.). Acapulco, Mexico.

PSILORHINUS MORIO (Wagl.).

Several specimens from Mexico, including one with a prominent gray malar patch.

PSILORHINUS MEXICANUS Rüpp.

Two specimens from Nicaragua in the Abbott collection of skins and several mounted specimens including the form described as *P. cyanogenys* by Sharpe but which seems to be merely an individual variation of *P. mexicanus*. (For full discussion of this subject see Stone, Proc. Phila. Acad. 1891, p. 94. "On the Genus *Psilorhinus*.")

The type of *Corvus vociferus* Cabot (from Yucatan) which proves to be a *Psilorhinus* is also in the collection and may be distinct from *P. mexicanus*, as it exhibits several peculiar characters. (See the article just referred to.)

UROLEUCA CYANOLEUCA (Max.).

One specimen from Brazil. This bird seems to be a derivative of the *Cyanocorax* stock, with a square tail, the general resemblance between it and *C. affinis* is striking.

CYANOCORAX CHRYSOPS (Vieill.). Brazil.

CYANOCORAX AFFINIS Peltz. Bogota.

CYANOCORAX CAYANUS (Linn.). Guiana.

CYANOCORAX CYANOPOGON (Max.). Brazil.

CYANOCORAX MYSTACALIS (Geoff.). Ecuador.

CYANOCORAX HEILPRINI Gentry.

Type of the species, "Rio Negro, S. America." This specimen (described by Mr. Gentry, Proc. Phila. Acad. 1885, p. 90.) seems to remain unique. As stated by its describer it unites the characters of the two groups in which the species may be arranged, having under parts for the most part dark purplish and the tail having a white terminal band. It seems to me that we may have in this bird a case parallel to that of *Helminthophila leucobronchialis*, the peculiar hybrid warbler of North America. At any rate a hybrid between such species as *Cyanocorax cyanomelas* and *C. cyanopogon* or *C. cayanus* would, I think, be very near to *C. heilprini* and the apparent extreme rarity of the latter would seem to strengthen the theory of its hybrid origin.

CYANOCORAX CYANOMELAS (Vieill.). S. America.

CYANOCORAX VIOLACEUS DuBus.

Several specimens from the Rivoli collection including the type of *C. harrisii* Cassin.

CYANOCORAX CÆRULEUS (Vieill.). Brazil.

CYANOCORAX ORNATUS (Less.).

Jalapa Mexico from the D'Oca collection,

XANTHOURA YNCAS (Bodd.) Bogota.

XANTHOURA YNCAS CÆRULEOCEPHALA (DuBois).

One specimen without locality.

XANTHOURA LUXUOSA (Less.) Mexico.

CISSOLOPHA SANBLASIANA (Lafr.).

Two specimens from the Rivoli collection, one of which has the bill yellow.

CISSOLOPHA BEECHERII (Vig.).

Several specimens from Mexico and one labelled "California" doubtless an error.

CISSOLOPHA YUCATANICA (DuBois).

CISSOLOPHA MELANOCYANEA (Hartl.). Coban, Vera Paz.

CYANOLYCA ARMILLATA (Gray). Columbia.

CYANOLYCA TURCOSA (Bp.). Bogota.

CYANOLYCA VIRIDICYANEA (D'Orb.). Yungas, Bolivia.

CYANOLYCA NANA (DuBus).

Two specimens from Jalapa, Mexico, D'Oca collection.

APHELOCOMA FLORIDANA (Bartr.). Florida.

APHELOCOMA WOODHOUSEI (Baird.).

Collected by Dr. T. C. Henry, on the Rio Grande, New Mexico.

APHELOCOMA CALIFORNICA (Vig.).

Specimens from California, also one collected by J. K. Townsend, Columbia river.

APHELOCOMA SIEBERII (Wagl.). Jalapa, Mexico.

APHELOCOMA SIEBERII ARIZONAE (Ridgw.).

Arizona, Rhoads collection.

APHELOCOMA UNICOLOR (DuBus).

Specimens from Mexico, D'Oca and Pease collections, also the type of *Cyanocorax concolor* Cassin.

CYANOCITTA CRISTATA (Linn.).

Various parts of eastern United States and Canada.

CYANOCITTA CRISTATA FLORINCOLA (Coues.).

Florida, Baker and Rhoads collections.

CYANOCITTA STELLERI (Gm.).

One specimen from Alaska and others with no locality. Some specimens seem nearly intermediate between this and the subspecies *frontalis* but this may be due to change of color from exposure to the light.

CYANOCITTA STELLERI FRONTALIS (Ridgw.). California.

CYANOCITTA STELLERI MACROLOPHA (Baird.). New Mexico and Arizona.

CYANOCITTA STELLERI DIADEMATA (Bonap.). Mexico.

CYANOCITTA STELLERI CORONATA (Sw.).

Jalapa, Mexico, from the D'Oca collection.

PERISOREUS INFAUSTUS (Linn.).

Several specimens from the Rivoli collection.

PERISOREUS CANADENSIS (Linn.). North America.

GARRULUS GLANDARIUS (Linn.). Europe.

GARRULUS JAPONICUS (Schl.). Japan.

GARRULUS BRANDTI Everm.

One specimen from the Altai Mts.

GARRULUS CERVICALIS Bonap. Algeria.

GARRULUS BISPECULARIS Vig. Himalayas.

GARRULUS LANCEOLATUS Vig. Himalayas.

PLATYLOPHUS GALERICULATUS (Cuv.).

Three adult specimens from Java.

PLATYLOPHUS CORONATA (Raffl.).

Adults and young from Sumatra.

Corvinæ.

PICATHARTES GYMNOCEPHALUS (Temm.)

One male specimen in fine state of preservation from Guinea, West Africa. This specimen is from the Rivoli collection and the stand bears the following "individu type de la planche de temminck," "préparé par Verreaux."

GYMNOCORAX SENEX (Less.).

One specimen from New Guinea.

CORVULTUR ALBICOLLIS (Lath.).

Three specimens from South Africa.

CORVULTUR CRASSIROSTRIS (Rupp.).

Two specimens from Africa.

CORVUS FRUGILEGUS Linn. France.

CORVUS PASTINATOR Gould. Japan.

CORVUS CAPENSIS Licht. Africa.

CORVUS CORAX Linn.

Several specimens probably from Europe.

CORVUS CORAX SINUATUS (Wagl.).

There are five specimens of American Ravens in the collection, one from Kansas, two from California and two from New Jersey, these last from Mr. Cassin's collection.

CORVUS HAWAIIENSIS Peale.

Two specimens, the types of this interesting species, collected in the Sandwich Islands by J. K. Townsend.

CORVUS CRYPTOLEUCUS Conch. Laredo, Texas.**CORVUS AFFINIS** Rüpp.**CORVUS MACRORHYNCHUS** Wagl.

Specimens from Himalayas, Java and Sumatra. I cannot make the presence or absence of white bases to the feathers accord with the localities, and have, therefore, not endeavored to distinguish the continental race *levaillanti* from the island form.

CORVUS MACRORHYNCHUS JAPONENSIS Bp. Japan.**CORVUS PHILIPPINUS** Bp. Philippines.**CORVUS ENCA** (Horsf.).

Several specimens without localities.

CORVUS ENCA VIOLACEUS (Bp.). Ceram.**CORVUS CORONOIDES** Vig. & Horsf.

Six specimens from Gould's collection; from W. Australia, New South Wales, Pt. Essington and Tasmania. Mr. Sharpe recognizes two species of Australian crows in his Catalogue, the principal difference between them being in the color of the eye. Mr. Gould's specimens bears no data on this point, and as I can find no constant differences in their measurements or coloration I refer them all to *coronoides*.

CORVUS CORONE Linn.

A series from Europe and also one labelled, Japan.

CORVUS AMERICANUS Aud.

A series from New Jersey and Pennsylvania including one of a nearly uniform light gray and another with part of the wings pure white.

CORVUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS Baird.

Florida, Rhoads collection.

CORVUS CAURINUS Baird.

Specimens from Washington and Sitka, Alaska.

CORVUS MEXICANUS Gm. Western Mexico.**CORVUS OSSIFRAGUS** Wils. Pennsylvania.**CORVUS LEUCOGNAPHALUS** Daud.

A series from St. Domingo, W. L. Abbott collection.

CORVUS MONEDULA Linn. France.**CORVUS NEGLECTUS** Schl. Japan.

CORVUS DAURICUS Pall. China.

CORVUS CORNIX Linn.

Specimens from France and Egypt and an interesting melanistic form from Italy. The latter is doubtless the result of hybridization between this species and *C. corone* as they are well known to interbreed.

CORVUS SCAPULATUS Daud.

Specimens from various parts of Africa and Madagascar.

CORVUS TORQUATUS Less.

Three specimens doubtless from South Africa although they bear no labels.

PICICORVUS COLUMBIANUS (Wils.). Western U. S.

CYANOCEPHALUS CYANOCEPHALUS (Wied.).

Specimens collected by Dr. T. C. Henry in New Mexico and by F. L. Kern on Fremont's Expedition, 1846.

NUCIFRAGA CARYOCATACTES (Linn.).

NUCIFRAGA HEMISPILA Vig. India.

NUCIFRAGA MULTIPUNCTATA Gould. India.

Fregilinæ.

CORACIA GRACULA (Linn.). Abyssinia.

PYRRHOCORAX PYRRHOCORAX (Linn.).

Several specimens, without locality.

PARADISEIDÆ.

The Academy collection contains 79 specimens of Birds of Paradise representing 25 species and includes three types. The whole number of species now recognized is about 45.

I. Epimachinæ.

PTILORHIS PARADISEA Sw.

A series from New South Wales, Gould collection.

PTILORHIS VICTORIÆ Gould.

One specimen, labelled Australia.

PTILORHIS MAGNIFICA (Vieill.).

Three specimens two of which are the types of *Ptilorhis wilsoni* Ogden (Proc. Phila. Acad. 1875, p. 451). Dr. Ogden afterwards states (op. cit. 1876, p. 182) that the feet upon which he founded one of his characters belonged to another bird. It is strange that this was not noticed before as the birds are distinctly labelled "les pattes

sont du *Cassicus persicus*." With regard to the extent of metallic feathers on the neck and breast, I think that this is merely due to the manner of mounting; the specimen of *P. magnifica* is poorly stuffed and the breast feathers are laid over one another in several layers while in the specimens described as *P. wilsoni* they are separated as far as possible and naturally cover a much greater space and the breasts are well filled out, which makes quite a contrast.

SELEUCIDES ALBA (Gm.). Three males. New Guinea.

EPIMACHUS SPECIOSUS (Bodd.).

Three males and one female. New Guinea.

Paradiseinæ.

ASTRAPIA NIGRA (Gm.).

Male and female. New Guinea.

PARADIGALLA CARUNCULATA (Eyd. & Soul.). New Guinea.

PAROTIA SEFILATA (Penn.). Two males. New Guinea.

LOPHORHINA SUPERBA (Penn.).

One male. New Guinea.

PARADISEA APODA Linn. Several males.

PARADISEA MINOR Shaw.

A series of males and females from New Guinea.

PARADISEA SANGUINEA Shaw. One male.

CICINNURUS REGIUS (Linn.).

Three males and one female probably from New Guinea.

DIPHYLLODES MAGNIFICA (Penn.).

Three males from New Guinea.

SCHLEGELIA WILSONI Cass.

One male, the type of the species. This specimen is thought by Mr. Sclater to be also the type of Bonaparte's *Diphyllodes respublica*, and this name has frequently been used for the bird. Mr. Sharpe in his "Catalogue of Birds" refers Bonaparte's name to the *Rhipidornis gulielmi-tertii* (Meyer), and thus adds to the complication. It seems to me absolutely impossible to tell what bird Bonaparte intended by his very brief description "fasciculo e plumis elongatis nuchæ rubris" and I think anyone would be justified in passing over such a description as this and adopting for each species the first clear diagnosis which, in the case of the present bird, is that of Cassin.

XANTHOMELUS AUREUS (Linn.). New Guinea.

PHONYGAMA KERAUDRENI Less. Cape York, Australia.

MANUCODIA CHALYBATA (Penn.). New Guinea.

MANUCODIA ATRA (Less.). New Guinea.

Ptilonorhynchinæ.

PTILONORHYCHUS VIOLACEUS (Vieill.).

A series from New South Wales, Gould collection.

AERULÆDUS VIRIDIS (Lath.).

New South Wales, Gould collection.

CHLAMYDODERA MACULATA Gould.

Types from New South Wales, Gould collection.

CHLAMYDODERA NUCHALIS (Jard. & Selb.).

Series from Pt. Essington, Australia, Gould collection.

SERICULUS MELINUS (Lath.).

Series from New South Wales, Gould collection.

ORIOLIDÆ.

The *Oriolidæ*, including the genus *Sphecotheres* which has been placed here by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Sharpe, comprise about 35 species, of which the Academy collection contains 22 represented by 97 specimens including one type.

ORIOLUS ORIOLUS (Linn.).

A series of 14 specimens from Europe and Africa.

ORIOLUS KUNDU Sykes.

A series from India, Boys collection.

ORIOLUS AURATUS Vieill.

A series from Africa.

ORIOLUS TENUIROSTRIS Blyth. India.

ORIOLUS MACULATUS Vieill.

Two specimens without locality.

ORIOLUS CHINENSIS Linn.

Four specimens from the Philippines.

ORIOLUS MELANOCEPHALUS Linn. India.

ORIOLUS MONACHUS (Gm.). Abyssinia.

ORIOLUS LARVATUS Licht.

A series from Cape of Good Hope.

ORIOLUS BRACHYRHYNCHUS Swains.

Several specimens from W. Africa collected by Du Chaillu.

ORIOLUS NIGRIPENNIS Verr.

West Africa collected by Du Chaillu.

ORIOLUS XANTHONOTUS Horsf. Java.

ORIOLUS FLAVICINCTUS (King.).

Pt. Essington and Green Hill Island, Australia, Gould collection.

ORIOLUS VIRIDIFUSCUS (Heine.). Timor.

ORIOLUS STRIATUS (Quoy & Gaim.). New Guinea.

ORIOLOUS BOURUENSIS (Quoy & Gaim.). Bouru.

ORIOLOUS VIRIDIS (Lath.).

Five from Rivoli collection and three from New South Wales, Gould collection.

ORIOLOUS AFFINIS Gould.

The validity of this species is doubted by Sharpe in his Catalogue of Birds, as the British Museum at that time had no specimens. It is undoubtedly distinct from the other Australian species as is clearly shown by the four type specimens in the Academy collection from Pt. Essington. The differences which distinguish this species from *O. viridis* are exactly as stated by Gould. The average length of bill (exposed) is in *O. affinis* 1.28 ins., and in *O. viridis* 1.03 ins. The wing in *O. affinis* measures 5.65 ins., and in *O. viridis* 5.90 ins. SPHECOTHERES MAXILLARIS (Lath.).

Three specimens from New South Wales, Gould collection.

SPHECOTHERES FLAVIVENTRIS Gould.

One specimen from Cape York, Australia, which probably came from Gould. It bears a label giving in addition to the locality, etc. "*Sphecotheres* new sp." so it may be the type of the species.

SPHECOTHERES VIRIDIS Vieill.

Two specimens from Timor.